



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

for information. These make the fifth and sixth records for this county.

REV. W. F. HENNINGER.

A BRANT AT THE LEWISTOWN RESERVOIR. On March 29, 1905, a Brant was killed at the Lewistown Reservoir, Logan County, Ohio. Having no other key except Chapman's *Handbook*, I identified it as *Branta bernicla* (Linn.). But, since Chapman does not describe the subspecies, *B. b. glaucogastra* (Brehm), I am not now sure which it was. It is possible, as Dawson suggests, that it was the latter, that is, the White-bellied Brant. G. C. FISHER.

MOCKINGBIRD (*Mimus polyglottos*) AT GRINNELL, IOWA. One was observed from October 29 to November 4, 1906, by Mr. Will Staat and others. Prof. H. W. Parker, in *American Naturalist*, Vol. 5, No. 3, 1871, records specimens seen June 25, August 4, and October 21, at Grinnell. Aside from these I know of no instances of its occurrence in central Iowa as far north as 41° 44'. J. L. SLOANAKER.

The Dickcissel in Wayne County, Mich. In the *Wilson Bulletin* No. 53, December, 1905, I gave an account of Dickcissel here up to the year 1906. During the latter season I was so fortunate as to again meet with the species and found two nests. The territory where these birds were found was carefully explored in May, so I feel certain that the male discovered on June 10, was the first arrival. After that date an occasional male was heard singing, but I could not spare the time to investigate, being fully occupied with Henslow's Sparrow and Short-billed Marsh Wren. The first female Dickcissel was noted on June 24. It was not until July 29 that I could give the species proper attention. Two pairs were located, one on Private Claim 618, village of Grosse Pointe Farms, and the other on P. C. 404, Grosse Pointe Township. The female of the latter pair was watched to her nest, which was placed about six inches above the ground in a thick tangle of grape vines at the base of a dead apple-tree in an abandoned orchard, and it contained three young, which were gone August 5. I succeeded in locating three more pairs and found a nest containing three eggs. This nest was in a hawthorn bush two feet from the ground, and was well concealed by thick weeds. One of the eggs was about to hatch, and the remaining two were addled. My next visit was on September 3, but the birds had disappeared. J. CLAIRE WOOD.

*Cathartes atrata*, Black Vulture, in Harrison County, Ohio. Through the kindness of Mr. Harry B. McConnell, of Cadiz, who made the identification, I learn of the occurrence of the Black Vulture five miles north of Cadiz. The bird was shot on December 17, 1906, by Homer Moyer, who mistook it for a hawk. The bird was only winged, but so strenuously resisted being taken alive that it was shot a second time and killed. The specimen reached me more than a week later, but was then